

## Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and offers for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be served as the following branch offices in New-York:

Hranch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 930 Broadway, between 22d and 23d stat. till 5 p. m.
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## New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Letters were read by the defence in the O'Donnell libel case seeking to implicate Mr. Parnell in Irish orimes. = The Pan Presbyterian Council opened in London, Lord Cairns presiding. == An expedition to relieve Emin Bey is being organized in Berlin. - At a meeting of the Liberal-Unionist peers, Lord Derby was chosen leader of the party in the House of Lords. === Some doubt about the willingness of Oxford and Cambridge parsmen to row the Yale crew has been expressed. === The Fourth of July was duly observed by Americans in London.

notification of his nomination for President. Ceneral Sheridan rallied and seemed much better; the Swatara was anchored at the Delaware Breakbeat, was drowned while testing his invention in the Niegara rapids. \_\_\_\_ Among those who spoke on the Fourth of July at Woodstock were Senator Frye, on the tariff, and Senator Platt, on total abstinence, = Governor Hill spoke at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument in Binghamton.

City and Suburban.-The Fourth of July was celebrated with speech-making, fireworks, sports and excursions; many slight fires and accidents, but no serious ones; Tammany heard its usual savage enemies. "long talks." === The winners at Monmouth Park were Saxony, Lady Margaret, Eurus, The Bard, Ordway, Prospect, King Idle, Major Pickett. Club was successfully sailed; no rival faced the Shamrock. === The Knickerbocker Yacht Club held a lively regatta; a few slight accidents octhieves who stole cotton from the Ocean Steam Navigation Company have been captured by de-

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, followed by rain: nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 74.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address the ocean postage.

The glorious Fourth was a quiet Fourth and a beautiful Fourth. There was more sun, more breeze, less noise, less fire and less trouble than have characterized any Fourth during the last decade. The display of Stars and Stripes was even more generous than usual, evidently in rebuke of these unpatriotic Democrats who are trying to crowd out the old flag it hard to believe. And it will not do to dis by means of their ugly bandannas. Over in Woodstock a series of speeches were made in honor of the great day, and Tammany Hall sought to utilize the patriotic feeling of the New-York public to the advantage of the Dem- it teaches mankind a new lesson in the wisdom ocratic ticket. The letter-carriers of this city and Brooklyn paraded in fine style, and the migration to the country went on as it always does of a summer holiday.

Some curious letters were read by the defendant's counsel in Mr. O'Donnell's libel suit against "The London Times" yesterday, in the effort to prove that Mr. Parnell was cognizant of the Phoenix Park conspiracy, and that he countenanced the use of the League's funds in furtherance of it. Concerning these letters, Mr. Parnell is yet to be heard from, and until his testimony is given little importance need be attached to them, since those attributed to his pen, if they are given out in entirety and are proved to relate to the circumstances and events upon which the defence presumes they have a bearing, must have the effect of reconstructing public opinion the world over as to his sagacity as a political leader not less than to his character as a man. The Lord Chief Justice reflected upon the conduct of the plaintiff's case in terms that sound oddly to American ears. Why he should be called upon to prove more than a technical case before he has brought out the defendant's proof is not clear. The practice here is to prove the libel, hear what the defence can say in excuse or justification, and then join the real issue by rebutting testimony.

min Harrison and Grover Cleveland than a comparison of the addresses they made on being informed of their nominations for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland's speech from start to mine whether he has any right to seek an ecofinish was a pompous glorification of self. It nomic change which he desires at such a cost. was a tale of ege. He told of how he had re- To others it seems that a thoroughly loval formed the universe, and the fair inference citizen of a free country ought to declare that of his remarks was that in his judgment, should he would have no part in obtaining a fraudthe American people make the colossal and all ulent and crime-stained victory for a change but unthinkable blunder of failing to re-elect of tariff, however much that change may seem him, the sun would thereupon hide its dis- to him desirable. Genuine loyalty might say, couraged face and the stars refuse to countewe should all go forthwith to the bow-wows. States are turned by crimes against free suf-General Harrison, in his speech at Indianapolis frage. No decision that is not honest, no dethe responsibilities to which the veice of the Better defeat to-day, even for the cause of free

people might summon him. And yet, imbued with the sense of duty which has ever distinguished his public career, he accepted his party's trust confidently. There was no Chadband nonsense about this speech. It was serious, direct, sincere and frank.

Senator Vest ought to be able to celebrate the Fourth of July without bearing false witness against the Republican party and its candidate. In his speech before the Tammany Society yesterday, he said: "The Republican candidate stands upon a Chinese platform and favors the introduction of Chinese into this country." This is wholly inexcusable. The Republican plank on this subject is strongly and directly hostile to Chinese labor and to all foreign contract labor, which it pronounces 'alien to our civilization," and it demands the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it," and favors "such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores." Of this plank General Harrison has expressed his hearty approval, and his record is consistent with it. Mr. Vest is a Senator of the United States, and he ought to be above falsification as a weapon of political warfare.

THE CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL. The exposition which opened yesterday in Cincinnati is to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the settlement, not only of that city, but of Ohio and the great Northwest Territory generally. The first settlement of the Northwest Territory was indeed made in Marietta, on the 7th of April, 1788, but that event has already had due recognition, and the fact that Cincinnati, the chief city of the State and of the river, was settled in the same year, seemed to make a general and imposing celebration appropriate.

The anniversary of the actual settlement of

Cincinnati, which is said to have taken place in December, is thus anticipated somewhat. The first settlement of Cincinnati was by colonists from New-Jersey upon lands bought from the Government by John Cleves Symmes, the author of the fantastic theory of Symmes's hole." This was, in brief, that the earth was hollow and open at the poles and habitable within, and that there was a brilliant opportunity awaiting the daring explorer who should be the first to get inside. The author of this theory, and owner of the land on which the village first stood, was the great-grandfather of the present Republican candidate for the Presidency, for it was Symmes's daughter who married young Captain William Henry Harrison, stationed there in command of Fort Washington. The name of Harrison will be frequently recalled in the reminiscences which this celebration will evoke. Captain Harrison gave up his commission to become Secretary of the Northwest Territory when General Wayne's conquest of the Indians made its organization possible, and was afterward its dele-Domestic.-General Harrison received official gate in Congress. When, a little later, Ohio was organized into a separate Territory, and the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were organized into the water. = Robert Flack, the inventor of a life- Territory of Indiana, he was made Governor of the latter, afterward returning to his Ohio allegiance as Congressman, State Senator and United States Senator. The pride of the people of Indiana in the name of Harrison, which recent events have made so conspicuous, is thus explained in part by the fact that the memory of this brave soldier is associated with the struggles of the pioneers against their

The display of manufactures and products at Cincinnati will be an imposing one. It should be so to represent to any adequate extent The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht | the marvellous growth of the States that were carved out in rapid succession from the Northwest Territory. When we consider not only the growth in population and material riches. carred to the contesting boats. == A gang of but the diffusion of education and the high standard of intelligence that prevails, it is seen of the world. When this century opened Cincinnati was a village of log-houses, having a population of less than a thousand souls, and the Northwest Territory was for the most part a wilderness swarming with savages, and only penetrated here and there by adventurous traders and zealous priests. To-day it is an empire, with ten millions of inhabitants, and growing every hour. Americans are not commonly supposed to be lacking in self-appreciation, in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes but it really seems at times as if we were in danger of not realizing how wonderful the progress of the country had been. Fifty-five years ago, at an election in the village of Chicago, 28 votes were cast, and now that city, the eighth wonder of the world, is claiming omething near a million of inhabitants. It is not forty years yet since Minnesota became a Territory, though this a foreigner seeing St. Paul and Minneapolis for the first time would find parage these facts as evidences of a merely material prosperity. The foundation of this growth and well-being is civil liberty, and every day this Republic endures and flourishes

> of self-government. MR. CURTIS SELF CONDEMNED.

Mr. Curtis ought to realize how his fine oration at Gettysburg condemns his conduct. He knows, it appears, how vital and how terrible is the danger that respect and love for free institutions may be undermined by that "systematic fraud or violation or suppression of votes" which elected the candidate supported by Mr. Cartis in 1884, and upon which that candidate, still supported by Mr. Curtis, now entirely relies for success this year. It is not possible for the orator to plead ignorance. He knows that Mr. Cleveland's supporters count upon the electoral votes of every Southern State and mean to carry part of them by the crimes which he condemns. He knows that the selection of Mr. Barnum, as manager of Mr. Cleveland's campaign, means deliberate resort to crime and corruption in order to secure the votes of Northern States. He cannot pretend that any hope of Civil Service reform as a result of Mr. Cleveland's election, animates him any longer, for he has sadly confessed that the wholesale disregard of the law has brought it into contempt, and that the President himself, finding his party opposed to reform, has not resisted the party. But one excuse is left for supporting the candidate of those who suppress votes and stuff ballot-Nothing could more strongly emphasize the | boxes and forge returns. Mr. Curtis is willing essential difference in the characters of Benja- to aid these infamous crimes solely for the purpose of promoting free trade.

It is not for others, but for Mr. Curtis himself guided by his own conscience, to deter-'no honest decision of the people, in favor of nance the proceeding by declining to shine; a great change of National policy, can be the bottom would drop out of everything, and reached so long as the votes of several great yesterday, talked in a wholly different tone. cision that is not regarded by the people as He was deeply and solemnly impressed with honest, can command respect or prove lasting.

trade, than triumph by fraud and crime, which will inevitably brand the cause itself with the infamy of the frauds and crimes perpetrated for its sake."

Rightly Mr. Curtis says this is not a local question. Rightly he declares that Pennsylranfa and New-York must have a deep and intense interest in the freedom and integrity of the suffrage in other States, when crime threatens to make laws for the whole Union. Eloquently he urges that public opinion in other states must make itself felt in the States where crime and suppression of free suffrage exist. But in no other way can public opinion elsewhere make itself felt effectively except by defeating the party and the candidate supported by fraud and crime. Mr. Curtis, instead of doing what he can to make Democratic criminals feel the disapproval of decent citizens, proposes to help the party of crime, to aid the party which relies upon Higgins and Thomas, Gorman and Barnum, for its success, and to re-elect the President who succeeded four years ago by crimes against free suffrage. His practice and his eloquent professions-what a

Ah, Mr. Curtis, your voice rises to a tone of manhood worthy of your better self only when you condemn the systematic practices of the party you support. In helping that party Mr. Curtis buries all that is noblest and worthiest n his own history and in his manhood. He tears up and tramples upon his own best and worthiest addresses, and even his Gettysburg oration is trodden into the mire by the feet of the orator who supports Grover Cleveland, the candidate of organized fraud.

PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY.

It is said that a large number of names have een obtained for a petition on behalf of Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, and that a strong effort will be made to obtain either a commutation of his death sentence or a reprieve. This is a fair example of the recklessness with which people sign petitions, not only of the kind in question, but for every imaginable purpose. The case of Maxwell is a peculiarly aggravated one. He stands convicted of having in the most deliberate way murdered a man who was his friend and benefactor-a man who had been supporting him and paying all his travelling expenses, and toward whom he held the confidential relation of a physician. Maxwell had no conceivable motive which was not an aggravation of his crime. Nothing but the basest greed prompted him to the assassination of his trusting friend. The skill with which he endeavored to cover his traces while flying from justice, and his conduct after arrest, prove him to be a person of more than average intelligence, and as he is well educated it is evident that he is the most dangerous and conscienceless of criminals. Having friends with means, and clever lawyers, he has already contrived to cheat the gallows about two years, and now that the day is fixed for his execution there appears to be no valid reason why the law should not have its

It is not thought probable that the Governor of Missouri will yield to the pressure brought to bear on him on behalf of this criminal, but whether he does so or not, the people who without rhyme or reason have appealed to executive elemency are to blame for their action. The common tendency to sign petitions of the kind is, however, a sign of weakness and not an evidence of humanity. So illogical are men often in similar circumstances that the very jury who tried and the very judge who sentenced a criminal have often afterward signed petitions looking to the defeat of the penalties they themselves had declared rightous when acting under oath. In such cases the signers know perfectly well that the man for whom they plead deserves punishment, but who sign these petitions would refuse to vote for the abolition of capital punishment, yet they do not hesitate to put their names to documents the practical intent of which is to nullify the law and thus deprive it of deterrent influence. The unfairness to the executive involved in such appeals has led to the institution in many States of a Board of Pardons, whose function is to investigate and report upon all similar cases. But the tendency to sign every petition for clemency is a decidedly mischievous one, and

it should be resisted as much as possible. THE CHEAP COAT QUESTION.

Thanks to ex-Senator James O'Brien, for a letter so clearly exposing the disloyal aims of the Democratic party that Republicans may well use it as a campaign document. True, it was written for no such purpose; it was addressed to Mr. Randall as a recognition of his service to the Democratic party in resisting the President's policy and the Mills bill. But the entire letter is, nevertheless, a strong argument against the policy to which the Democratic party, in spite of Mr. Randall, is irrevocably committed. It was printed in "The Herald" on Monday. Said a Democrat to Mr. O'Brien: I am not going to be diverted from protecting my nome and family by any such humbug as the cry, " You

want whiskey free, and you want to tax the necessaries of life." Nor will I, said he, vote for a candidate for Congress who will vote as Texas and Kentucky want him to vote. There they have black labor, fed on hog and hominy, and I am not willing to help men into office who want to force me and my family to their

This man strikes strong and hard. But Mr. O'Brien himself is not at all behind, and he warns the Democratic party that the workingmen will vote against it if the Mills bill is

passed, saving: They insist that our country attained its greatness by a system of protection to our manufacturing interests and our workingmen. To withdraw this protection and thereby cripple, if not destroy, these industries, and reduce our mechanics to the condition of European labor, seems to them to be a great wrong. and many of those who earn their living by honest industry say that they will not submit to be robbed of their employment, which is the source of their livelihood. It cannot be expected that they will vote for candidates who seek to close their workshops by changing our laws so that English mancan send their goods. and undersell their employers. It does not require argument to show to the workingman that he cannot work if the mill where he is employed has to close; because what is made there can be purchased in England, sent here and kold for less price than it can be manufactured by his employer. They say, "What does it matter if I can buy my clothes a little cheaper, if I have no money to buy either food or clothing? is it not better to keep in this country what it costs to produce a manufactured article than to send its cost to England, even if our people have to pay an increased price for the article?

This reasoning fits precisely with that of General Harrison, the Republican candidate, who insists that "the cheaper coat means a cheaper man or woman under the coat." To the workingman the first necessity is to have employment and sufficient wages to buy a coat of any kind, and if Democrats take away that employment or deny him such wages, he has no cause to be glad because it promises to make coats cheaper. The Republican party submits proof in overwhelming abundance that protection has reduced the cost of coats and all other woollen goods-so much, indeed, that the Democrats in Congress who support the Mills bill were scarcely able to believe their eyes when

clothes bought from Mr. Morse, a Democratic member from Boston, for \$10. Republican policy has done this, and at the same time has raised wages more than 30 per cent, and increased the number of persons employed in woollen manufacture more than 200 per cent. That is the policy which does in truth protect labor. The Democratic policy opens the doors to foreign wool and woollens, closes American mills, drives out of employment a great army of American workers, and then, when they have no work and no wages, offers them coats a little cheaper, but not so good, being made

largely of sheddy. Mr. O'Brien and his Democratic friends make one mistake, however, which they need to correct as quickly as possible. They talk with an "if." Democracy must be defeated, they say, if it passes the Mills bill. A little later these men will have more sense. When a man tries to stab you, Mr. O'Brien, do you call it good sense to stop him after he gets his knife to your heart? The Mills bill, when passed, would shut up thousands of woollen mills, and the time to stop mischief is not after the works have been ruined and the workers have been left destitute, but right now. That is what the Republican party is doing. The bill will be beaten probably by Republican votes; nine out of ten, yes, ninetcen out of twenty of the votes against it will probably be the votes of Congressmen whom Mr. O'Brien's party oppose. And nine out of ten, yes, probably nineteen out of twenty of the votes for the bill will undoubtedly be the votes of the party which Mr. O'Brien and his Democratic workingmen support. Defeat its bill to-day, and then give it a new lease of power, and the party will certainly come in with the same or worse bill at the next session, and claim with justice that the country has approved its policy. This is a time for American workingmen to industries in one way surely, and in one way fifty years fought constantly against protec-

have practical common sense. They know what they ought to do. They can defend their only, by defeating the party which has for tion; by giving the power in every branch of the Government to the party which has for thirty years contended bravely and consistently for protection. They can give, by their votes in the doubtful States, a power equivalent to that of 54 Representatives and 12 Senators to General Harrison and not to Mr. Cleveland.

One W. H. Pope, who was a member of the committee to notify Judge Thurman of his nomination, denies that the committee discarded the bandanna and used the flag, on the ground that the Republicans had no more right to the flag than the Democrats. He takes pains to explain that it was at first proposed that the committee should have the bandanna and the American flag twined together around their hats, but discarded both on a suggestion that Judge Thurman's democratic tastes would be gratified if they came without adornment of any kind. This indicates that Judge Thurman has more sense than his party on the subject of the snuff-rag. Dressed up both in bandannas and flags, that committee would have looked like a lot of monkeys escaped from the circus.

Democrat murmuring with downcast eyes: " Of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these; we may have Ben.'

"The Democrats did a clever thing when they adopted the red bandanna as a campaign emblem." So remarks "The Boston Globe." cleverness is not so apparent to the naked eye of Democracy as it was before the Republicans began waving the Star-Spangled Banner. On the whole the Democrats are inclined to return the bandanna to Mr. Thurman's coat-tail pocket. It begins to occur to them that the flag is a better emblem to conjure with.

A new variety of high-toned amusement has made its appearance in Texas. It may be styled competitive banana eating. The particulars of one they have not the firmness to resist solicita- of these noble matches is thus narrated by "The tion, and so they stultify themselves. Many Nutshell," a newspaper published at Burnet, in that

Saturday night six young gentlemen of our city, three on a side, entered into a contest as to who would eat the most bananas in the shortest time. After about the expiration of an hour, count was made, and it was found that ninety-one bananas had been devoured, but there being no referre to settle the dispute it was agreed to withdraw the wager, which they did.

There is a weird beauty about this sort of recreation. But the probability is that it is too ethe real to make a lasting impression upon the great popular heart.

"That the vote is not free in certain districts of the South) is not doubted." Precisely. George William Curtis thinks that the interest of reform is promoted by turning his back on the party of fair play and an honest ballot and casting in his lot with the political organization which confessedly is the beneficiary of the crimes against suffrage at the South.

A prominent member of the Administration after expressing an earnest belief in Civil Service reform, proceeds to say that "all of those offices the distribution of which on purely party grounds can fairly be said to strengthen the party in power ought to be, and without doubt will be, always regarded as political." Doesn't that open the way for unlimited removals and appointments whenever the party in power changes? What more could the most ardent advocate of the spoils system desire than that "all of those offices the distribution of which on purely party grounds can fairly be said to strengthen the party in power" should be distributed where they will do the most good"? Civil Service reform on this model would be of an exceedingly flaccid character.

At St. Louis, by the Rev. Dr. Phree Trade, Mr. Oak Democracy, of Washington, D. C., to Ivy Mugwump, of New-York city. The bride-who gave herself away-was dressed in illusion. The couple expect to spend next winter at their chateau on the Saline River. It is understood that the Cobden Club will give them a reception. The presents were not displayed at the wedding. Prominent among them was a beautiful file which the bride gracefully gnawed during the ceremony. Bless you my children."

PERSONAL

Mrs. Frank Leslie is in London for the season.

August 5 has been chosen as the time for unveiling the monumental statue of Mirabeau at Montargis. It was on the night of August 4 or early morning of August 5, ninety-nine years ago, that the imof the ancient feudal Constitution of France was first made, and on that occasion Mirabeau said to Sieyes: "You have unloosed the bull, M. PAbbe. Do not be surprised if he uses his horns." Miss Mary Garrett, who had been travelling abroad

with her brother, Mr. Robert Garrett, returned to Baltimore last week. She says that her brother is in excellent health, though reduced in weight by his travels He intended to spend the summer at Homburg, but on account of the death of his brother, Mr. T. H. Garrett, he will sail for home next Saturday.

There has been some curiosity to know who would succeed Mr. George H. Corliss in the management of the great engine works at Providence, R. I. Mr. Corliss's son, Mr. George F. Corliss, has never been trained to the business, and will probably take advan-tage of his wealth to give himself up largely to study and travel. The vice-president of the company, Mr. William Cowan, therefore becomes the head of the

Mr. Phil Robinson, the war correspondent, will settle at Melbourne and start a paper there.

Mr. William Clark, of Clarksville, Penn., who is now ninety-five years old, according to "The Philadelphia Press," is probably the only man living who was present at the conference between General William Henry Harrison and Tecumsch in 1810. The site of the conference was in a grove near where Vincennes, Indiana, now stands. A guard of soldiers had been detailed to insure the safety of the General and the other territorial officers present. Tecumseh came proudly walking into the group, at the head of a small escort of Shawnee warriors. Clark describes him as a tall, dignified and noble specimen of the Indian race, proud Mr. McKinley produced before them a suit of and haughty. In his talk to the white men he became

very insolent and saucy, ending by flatly calling Harrison a liar. The guards interposed at this juncture and compelled the chieftain to maintain silence. Old and compelled the chieftain to maintain silence. Old Tippecanoe was furious. Advancing to where Tecumsch stood he shook his fist under his nose and said: "You have deceived two of my best Generals, but I learned the art of war from a man who fears nothing from deception." The proud savage shrugged his shoulders, sneered and walked away. The conference was resumed the next day, but Tecumsch had lost a great deal of his proud bearing and acted more civilly. The meeting brought no amicable arrangements, however, and in the border warfare soon after Tecumsch was slain by Colonel "Dick" Johnson, an intimate friend of Clark's, and in maturer life a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some of the friends of the new Duchess of Mariborough say that she always did like the song. "I dreamt I dwelt in Marbro' halls."

A terrible story has already appeared about Mr. Morton, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is said that he has given thousands of dollars toward the erection of churches.—(Norristown Herald.

It looks now as if the eagle would scream very effectively this campaign; the Republicans will have charge of the bird.

An old darky in the employ of the Grand Pacific accessed a delegate last night and said: "You Republicans played the devil, dian't you? Went and nominated Carter Harrison. Why, he's the wast Demorat you eber see. He was Mayor ob dis town so long dat a nigger didn't dare to call his soul his own. I'm disgusted wid dis here t'ing ob politics, anyhow."—(Chicago Mail.

"The Toronto Globe" devotes more than a column of its editorial space to the excertation of Colonel Higginson, whom it dubs "Turveydrop of Boston," and all because the Colonel has written a very tem-perate and truthful article for "The Forum," contrasting English and American manners. It doesn't try to answer the article, however; it simply makes us of a feeble forcible style of sarcasm, and retires in a cloud of ink. Defending England is a new business for "The Globe," and so its awkwardness may be par-

A PRESIDENTIAL SOLILOQUY. 

-Then strip off your coats, boys, roll up Free trade is a hard road to travel; Then strip off your coats, boys, roll up your sieeves. Free trade is a hard road to travel, I believe.

I reckon for to open our markets to the world, And let in the British competition; It'll cut down the wages, but who'll care for that, If the offices will furnish ammunition? The blasted manufacturers are raisin' of a muss,

But the postoffice by s are all a-workin', And the Mugwumps and the South are a-foamin' at the mouth, Not a single mother's son of 'em a-shirkin'. If 'twa'n't for Ben Harrison and his protection gar-

rison,
I'd return to the White House a-hummin';
But it kind o' seems to me that I'm clean up a tree,
And that Big Ben Harrison's a-comin'.
—(Springfield Union. Some one says that it takes only one umpire to make a game of baseball interesting. That is not so; it is the five or six thousand umpires sitting in

the spectators' seats who make it interesting. Filled With Woe.-Mistress-Well Bridget did you

Filled With Woe.—slistress—wen bringer and you see the dentist?

Piddy O'Galway—Xis, ma'am.

Mistress—bid he pull your tooth?

Biddy O'Galway—Sure, ma'am, he didn't lay a han' to it to pull at all. He scooped it out wid a wee hoe. an' thin he druy it in to stay feriver—wid a plug on the top o' it to kape it tight. I'll niver be caught doin' the likes ag'in, ma'am. Vhat with him upsettin' the sate he put me in, an' tyin' a dirty bit av an old gum shoe in me mouth fer a bib, an' makin' a noise the size o' a coffee-mill in my head, I'd laver walk the flure an' scrame.—(Puck. an' scrame .- (Puck.

Henry George may be presumed to know a Free Trader when he sees him. When he say as he does this week in "The Standard," When he says, therefore, Q. Mills is a Free Trader from base, his statement should be accepted as decisive. Moreover, he quotes a speech made by Mr. Mills four years ago which absolutely settles the question. Here is a passage from that speech: "We must unfetter every arm and let every muscle strike for the highest remuneration for its toil. We must let wealth, the creation of labor, grow up in all the homes of our people. Then every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth prosperity and power will bless the land that is dedleated to free men, free labor and free trade!"

A writer says an ordinary beetle can draw twenty times its own weight. We have seen the insect move a woman weighing 165 pounds, by simply alighting within half an inch of her nose,—(Norristown Herald.

During the present campaign "The Omaha World" will have on its staff a Republican and a Democratic editor, each of whom will present his side of the question day by day. The readers of the paper expect to

The mistakes which people make who have to sing chains, to demand and who are unversed in the Scriptures and sacred literature generally, were the subject of conversation in a little group of musical people at Music Hall, the other nets.

other night.
"I recall," said one, "the ghastly effect that Mrs.
Q., who was from the Cape, used to produce in singing
this line of a motet, as she always did in spite of many

Let all the world stand in or before Him." "thet all the world stand in or before Him."
"That," said another in the company, "was hardly
as queer as the blunder which Howlson, the tenor,
whose education was limited, once made in singing a
line about the 'great levi lathan of the deep.' It came
out, 'The great Levi Nathan of the deep.'
"I can beat that with another story of Howlson,"
said another. "He sang once in a solo, with great
unction and distinctness, 'Hearken, O Israel, to the
voice of the sheriff,' when it ought to have been
seraph."—(Boston Transcript.

Omaha expects to have a grain palace this fall The Times" says that it has no faith in the Republican party. Well, that's all right; the Republican party has no faith in "The Times." "D. D." lightning has struck a good many clergymen this year.

The Doctor's Verdict.—Ethel (to the family physician)—"Why, Doctor's you really don't think that powder hurts the complexion?

Dr. Gruff—Well, no: some kinds don't,
Ethel—Oh, please tell me which kind is the best,
and I promise I will use no other.

Dr. Gruff—Baking powder—take internally.—(Judge. A barbers' Summer School of Philosophy is talked

This is altogether unnecessary ; every barber shop is a perennial school of philosophy. Nothing in the world will cause a man to r quicker that he is an example of a noble race of animals than to listen to a fifty-five pound boy discussing the merits of the different athletic clubs between the puffs of a "two-fer" elgarette.—(Time.

The President won't be so strong with the drygoods men this year as he was four years ago; but

he is still solid with the wet-goods men.

In the South, particularly, the tariff presents a question of vital importance, and the South needs the aid of protection more than any other section of the country. The success of the plans of the free traders and "tariff reformers" would result in putting a stop to the industrial and agricultural progress the South is making; would bring ruin to its mines and manufactories and spread poverty and desolation over all the South.—(Annistown Het Blast.

THERE'S NO USE O' KNOCKING AT THE DOOR."

Air, " Maryland, My Maryland.". Free trade is knocking at thy door,

Uncle Sam! She never knocked so hard before, Uncle Sam! The sign by which her steps are led-

An old bandanna, bloody red, Uncle Sam! My Uncle Sam O, it would be a shame and sin, Uncle Sam!

To ope the door and let her in, Uncle Sam! From East far on to Western shore, The hosts of labor loud implore
Thou wilt keep shut the free-trade door, Uncle Sam! My Uncle Sam!

John Bull emits a fearful groan, Uncle Sam! Protection he will ne'er condone, Uncle Sam!

He loathes protection tire and hub, It pains his pocket, there's the rub-Go interview the Cobden Club, Uncle Sam! My Uncle Sam! When cunning Bourbon leaders claim,

Uncle Sam! Free trade is really not their aim, Uncle Sam! Just whisper soft to Grover C., Small difference is discerned by the Twixt tweedledum and tweedledes, Uncle Sam! My Uncle Sam!

Well thou wilt guard the country's weal, Uncle Sam! Her foes shall lie beneath thy heel, Uncle Sam!

Fierce let the Bourbons rage and roar.

While England cries, "Encore, encore,"
Thou wilt not ope the free-trade door,
Uncle Sam! My Uncle Sam4

MUSIC TEACHERS IN CHICA GO. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN SESSION. PERFORMING THE WORKS OF AMERICAN COM-POSERS-EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSICIANS.

EST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Chicago, July 4.—In the economy of the Music Teachers' National Association, which began its twelfth annual meeting here yesterday, there are feat-ures which keep its direct influence for good at a minimum and limit it practically to the teachers who happen to attend the meeting. This has been the case from the beginning, and is due principally to the plan of organization. It is not a delegated body and there is no provision for arriving at a consensus of opinion on any subject of musical pedagogics which is discussed, or of crystallizing and vitalizing the wisdom which may happen to be developed in the deliberative sessions of the assooughly educated musicians who attend the annual meetings, and give them weight and dignity, look to the American College of Musicians, which meets at the same time, as a sort of upper house of the musical parliament, for those acts and influences which are to ead to a bettermen' 'methods in teaching, and to an elevation of the processional standard. The National Association is a \* pating society, and its influence is individual and fleeting. It is an experience meeting, in which, so far as opportunity for expressing opin-ions goes, the glib-tongued ignoramus stands on the same footing with the trained and serious-minded musical educator. The American College of Musicians, on the contrary, is a practical institution, which does not talk nor listen to talk. It acts, Since Monday candidates for its degrees have been undergoing examinations in the rooms of the Municipal Board of Education, at the hands of men who stand in the front rank of the profession in America. Dr. Ma-son, E. M. Bowman, S. P. Warren and W. H. Sherwood, of New-York; S. B. son, W. H. Sherwood, of New York; S. B. Whitney, of Boston; John C. Fillmore, of Milwaukee; Clarence Eddy, Frederick Grant Gleason, of Chicago; and W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, have conducted the examinations of about twenty-five candidates, and the methods which they follow are sound and fair, the requirements on so dignified and lofty a plane that there can be no doubt but the work of the college will tend to the general unlifting of musical instruction in the tained from the beginning is a high one, and up to the present time scarcely more than one-third of the canwhile the candidates for the higher degree of fellow of the college have been few. But there has been no relaxation in the requirements, and the examiners have been encouraged in their work by the discovery than a large number of the unsuccessful candidates have presented themselves for examination a second time.

The demonstrative examination in the planoforte de-partment is conducted in such a manner that the examiners do not see the candidate, but sit behind a screen while the candidate demonstrates his technical ability at a pianoforte in front. Besides this test, which is made exceedingly comprehensive, written examinations are required in terminology, acoustics, history of music, harmony, counterpoint, form, and what may generally be termed musical pedagogics. At the annual meeting of the college last night, it was determined that hereafter these demonstrative examina-tions may be held by a deputed head examiner and two local examiners in any city where the college has six resident members, though the papers on theory will have to go to headquarters at New York for rating. This resolution establishes local sessions in New-York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and two or three other cities. The results of the present examinations will be announced on Friday. E. M. Bowman was re-elected president; Robert Bonner, of Providence, sec-retary; Clarence Eddy and S. B. Whitney, vice-presdents, and Johann Beck, of Cleveland, was added to

the examiners in the violin department.

One feature of the annual meeting of the Teachers' Association, which is entitled to the respect of all patriotic music-lovers, is the series of concerts of American music, of which the first took place in the Ex-position Building this evening under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The concerts are to be three in number, and belong at the same time to the summer number, and belong at the same time to the sammer entertainments which Mr. Thomas began on Monday and are to last till August 4. The programmes, however, are specially prepared by a committee of the association, and the forces have been augmented by solo performers and a chorus. Of the latter I am the more glad to be able to speak in praise, since it appears to the speak of the s pears that its organizers, and Silas G. Pratt, its trainer, have had to contend against many obstacles in preparing it for the work of the festival concerts. It speaks at once in praise of the excellence and wealth of Chicago choral resources, and in condemnation of the petty jealousies which were the cause of such a state of affairs that the chorus was called into being without the co-operation of the Apollo Club, an or nization which is among the best of its kind in t United States. That, in spite of the refusal of the Apollo Club to participate, so satisfactory a choir could be brought together for a merely temporary purpose, speaks well for the voices and the enthusiasm of Chicago's amateur choristers, and the patience and skill of Mr. Pratt. The balance of voices was not perfect, the national weakness in the tenor choir makng itself felt, as a matter of course; but the choir was commendably prompt in attack, sang with a considerable degree of precision and expression, and there was that youthful freshness in the quality of the voices, and that whole-hearted energy which circumstances are compelling me to look upon as specifically a Western quality. The choir is about 350 strong.

The programme of to-night's concert comprised the first movement of an orchestral composition entitled "Skirnismal," by Johann Beck, of Cleveland, a symphonic cantata for male chorus, soprano and baritone soli and orchestra. "Perios for a soli and orchestra." oli and orchestra; "Praise Song to Harmony," by Frederic Grant Gleason, of Chicago; Grieg's concerte for planoforte; "The Will o' the Wisp," for female chorus and orchestra, by Louis Maas, of Boston; suite for strings, by Arthur Foote, of Boston, and selections from a setting of the 126th Psalm for solos, chorus and orchestra, by C. C. Converse, of Erie, Penn.

Beck's movem at is a portion of a work which

is as unique in its proportions as in its style and purpose. Taking it alone, I should call it a sort of symphonic fantasia, but it is only one movement of a set of five in which the composer has undertaken to depict musically an episode from the elder Edda. Mr. Beck is young and ambitious. He goes to the poetic source from which Wagner drew material for his tetralogy, but unlike Wagner, he relies upon the symphonic apparatus entirely for his vehicle of expression. He tells the love story of Frey, the summer god in Norse mythology, in a series of music pieces. In the movement performed, the poetical motive is the yearning which sizes Frey, when from Oudin's airthrone in Asgarde he catches sight of the beauteous Gerd, daughter of one of the glants in Jotunheim. Of course, it is programme music, and as such it is subject in the first instance to the criticism that there is a want of obvious coherence beween its avowed purpose and the music. The descriptive title does not throw much light upon the composition does not add materially to its significance. The composition itself is chiefly interesting as an exhibition of a highly creditable command of the technics of orchestral writing and the scriousness of the young composer's ideals. There is no strict adherence to symphonic form, though the old constructive principles lie at its base; this, however, is not necessarily to be set down as a fault in itself. It simply added to the disappoinment felt, be cause it helped make manifest a want of homogeneous continuity of idea, and the absence of a pronounced significant and plastic subject in the work. The melodic material did not stitkingly correspond with the alleged emotional contents. Frey's longing for Gerd was a mighty love-hunger which made him sacrifice the sword he needed at Ragnarok. The passion of Mr. Beck's music was not puny, but it was fitful.

Two compositions by Mr. Gleason were heard last from which Wagner drew material for his tetralogy,

serifice the sword he needed at Ragnarok. The passion of Mr. Beck's music was not puny, but it was fitful.

Two compositions by Mr. Gleason were heard last season in New-York, an arisos at one of Mr. Van one of Mr. Thomas's. They both disclosed the composer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school. His canposer to be an adherent of the new school is composed to the composer and two solos for soprano and the school of the composer and two solos for soprano and is the form, which suggested the thought that possibly Mr. Gleason designed originally to imitate the example set by Memdelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," but afterward concluded to let a single movement suffice as a sort of overture. The histrumental number is an exceedingly graceful and harmlessly genial plece of music, bearing no special relationship to the subsequent parts. The vocal numbers are connected and good specimens of effective choral witing in the homophonic style. Changes in tempo and expression are few, and their absence revenues itself in a trifling monotony, but this grew naturally, perhaps, out of the text, which is a translation of argerians were effectively sung by Mrs. Katherine Ven Arnhem and Homer A. Moore, two local singers. Mr. Gleason is a Connecteut man by birth, a pupil od Leipste and Berlin in music, and at present critic of "The Chicago Tribune."

Mr. Maas's "Will o' the Wisp" has, I believe, been heard in New-York at one of the private concerts of the Rubinstein Clut. It is a dainy bit of descriptive work, which lost some of its effectiveness through a somewhat heavy-footed and uncertain performance. It was conducted by the composer, Mr. Thomas having offered all the composers present at the meeting offered all the composers present at the m